

53-We are pleased to learn that a Post Office has been established at Beauty's Bridge, Bladen county, N. C., and Calvin J. Dickson appointed Post Master.

MR. CLINGMAN'S NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.—We have read with considerable attention a letter from Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of this State, upon the subject of the national currency, addressed to Simeon Draper, of New York. Mr. Clingman's scheme, which, in all its important particulars, is identical with the Free Banking system of New York, consists in the issue of United States Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, to State banks or private individuals, upon the deposit of a sufficient amount of United States stock to secure the redemption of the same. Upon the delivery of these notes to the bank or individual, they are to be endorsed by them, and such bank or individual will be required to redeem them in specie upon presentation. The notes so issued to be received in payment of public dues. Such are the main features of the scheme; now let us look at its operation.

Of the immense power which it would give to capital, there can be no question; the burdens which it would impose upon labor are equally unquestionable. Take, for instance, the case assumed by Mr. Clingman himself, of an individual or a bank possessed of one hundred thousand dollars of United States stock. He deposits the stock and receives a corresponding sum in notes, which notes he can either lend out at interest or invest in business, as he pleases. Is it not plain that he thus receives interest on his money twice over. In the first instance, he draws six per cent. interest upon the original stock which he deposits. In the second instance, he receives six per cent. upon the investment of the notes which he receives in place of those deposits. Mr. Clingman's scheme expressly provides that interest shall still accrue upon deposits of stock made in pursuance of the proposed system.

In this way the government of the United States would pay interest to the holders of its stock, and the people of the United States would again pay interest to those same stockholders for the use of a currency based upon the very stock upon which they are already paying interest! But even this, absurd and infamous as it is, is not the most dangerous feature in the scheme. It is proposed that, in case of the failure of the redemption of these notes by the person to whom they are issued, the Treasurer of the United States, after certain legal formula have been complied with, shall sell the stock deposited for their redemption, and redeem the notes so issued. Suppose, in case of a financial crisis like that of 1839-40, a run is made upon the individual endorser of the notes, is it not plain that an immense amount might be protested, and in the very middle of the crisis a corresponding amount of United States stock be forced upon the market, in order to provide for their redemption, by which the credit of the United States would and must be disastrously affected? A combination of brokers, by obtaining the control of vast numbers of these notes, might hold the credit of the United States at their mercy.

We have, perhaps, devoted too much space to this matter, which is only significant as indicating the current, as straws do the direction of the wind. It, in fact, shows that, with certain members of the Federal party, the United States Bank is hardly yet an "obsolete idea." It is yet to be seen how far the presses of Mr. C.'s party in this State will sustain him in this movement.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.—We are indebted to the publisher, John C. Rives, Esq., for a bound volume of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the second session of the 30th Congress. The same gentleman, who has become sole proprietor of the Globe establishment and printing office, having purchased the interest of Francis P. Blair in the concern, has also sent us the annual prospectus of the Globe establishment, which we would be happy to publish in full did our limits permit, but the pressure upon our advertising columns admonishes us to be careful that they do not encroach too far upon the portion of our paper exclusively devoted to reading matter.

We subjoin an extract from the prospectus, which will show the nature of the work and the terms on which it will be published.—These are the important points both to our readers and to the publisher:

The Congressional Globe will embody, as it has done for the last sixteen years, Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively. The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the United States and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a number. Subscribers may expect one number of each a week during the first four weeks of a session, and two or three numbers of each a week afterwards, until the end of the session. Each volume will probably comprise two thousand royal quarto pages, of small type.

Complete indexes to the Congressional Globe and Appendix will be sent to subscribers soon after Congress adjourns.

Nothing of a political party aspect will appear in the Globe save that which will be found in the Congressional reports. A paper assuming to be an impartial vehicle for all sides, cannot maintain its character if the editorial columns reflect a party hue.

TERMS.—For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the session, \$3 00  
For one copy of the Appendix during the session, 3 00  
For four copies of either, or part of both during the session, 10 00  
For ten copies of either, or part of both during the session, 20 00

The prices for these papers are so low that advance payments are indispensable to carry them on.

53-We notice that S. R. Ford, of this place, is now receiving a large assortment of marble, suitable for mantel-pieces, monuments, tombstones, etc., and is prepared, and will be pleased, to execute any orders in his line. Mr. Ford is well known in this section of country. His work is, in every respect, equal to that done at the North, and we have no doubt that those who may require his services will find it to their advantage to call upon him. We would suggest to our friends the propriety of encouraging a man at their own door instead of sending to a distance.

53-BLACKWOOD for October is on hand, with its usual variety of able articles. Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, N. Y.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AT THE NORTH.—THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—It is neither our wish nor our intention to plunge into the vortex of mutual crimination and recrimination in which the press of this State is now involved, growing out of the discussion of the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories. It is enough for us here to say, that, in common with the Democratic press of the entire South, we are opposed, in toto, not only to the exercise, but also to the assertion, of any such power. We believe that the Wilmot proviso, or any kindred measure, is not only inexpedient but unconstitutional, and we firmly believe that this is the only proper ground for the South to take upon this question, the only ground she can take, either with safety or with honor, and the only one upon which, if she is determined to assert her rights, she can do so without the danger of a collision with the people of the North. We will briefly state our reasons for so thinking;—reasons founded, not in abstract speculation, but in actual observation.

In the first place, we will state a fact which any Southern man, with his eyes open, can easily verify, before he has been a day in any part of the North, and that is, that the feeling of the Northern people, without distinction of party, is strongly opposed to slavery and slavery extension. Of this fact there can be no sort of doubt, and it is as well to state it plainly and at once. But at the same time that the feeling of the people of the North is identical, the position of parties is essentially different. The Whig party at the North make the slavery question a party test, and assert that in so doing they will be borne out by their party at the South. They argue, and with truth, that some of the most violent, if not of the most able, appeals in favor of the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, come from the Southern Whig presses;—that their opposition to such restriction is merely put upon the ground of expediency;—and that should Congress pass such a law, it would be quietly acquiesced in by the Whig party, at least, in the Southern States. On the other hand, it is known that the Southern Democracy, to a man, have taken the strongest and most decided grounds in opposition to the proviso, and against the power of Congress to pass any such law;—that the Southern Democratic presses base their opposition to it upon the high ground of constitutional right, and not upon that of mere expediency. This is felt by the Democracy of the North, who, whatever their feelings may be as individuals, are still unwilling, as a party, to adopt a sectional test which must divide them from their brethren of the South, or to press a doubtful or disputed power to the extent of risking the union not only of the party, but of the States.

We may fairly lay it down as a rule, that the position, upon this question, of any party at the North, may be ascertained, in a great measure, by observing that of the corresponding party at the South. The people of the North, of all parties, are anti-slavery in their feelings. How far these feelings may assume the form of action, depends upon the length to which it is believed that action may be carried with impunity. The organs of the Whig party at the South, but especially in North Carolina, have been engaged in a sort of justification, if not advocacy, of the principle of the Proviso, and their position is taken as a tacit acquiescence, which the necessity of their position only prevents from being an open approval, consequently their political brethren at the North can see no necessity for restraining the manifestation of their feelings upon a question in regard to which their Southern coadjutors are either openly with them in opinion, or express their dissent so very faintly as to have all the force of an approval.

With the Democratic party the case is different. The position of the Southern section of the party upon the slavery question is decided and uncompromising. Instead of yielding to the pressure from the Northern States, it asserts its right to be felt, and it is felt in the councils of the national party. The controlling power of the party is located at the South. Its interests are identified with that section of the Union, and consequently the individual wishes of its members at the North, upon this particular issue, are waived, or not brought directly into the arena, out of a desire to promote the unity of the party, from respect to the opinions and attitude of their political brethren at the South, or from a conviction of the impossibility of rallying the whole party upon any such issues, or even of obtaining the acquiescence of the South after such a restriction should have been passed by Congress.

If, from the first, the same position had been assumed by the Southern Whig party which has been taken by the Democratic party, it would have materially contributed to the settlement of this question. But the miserable, quibbling, temporizing, expediency policy, advocated by the Southern Whig press, while it gave strength and confidence to the Abolitionist elements in their own party, destroyed the moral power which a united Southern public opinion might have exerted, and, by the contagion of its example, weakened the hands of the Democrats in their unaided endeavors to maintain the rights of the South. If a portion of the Northern Democrats are unsound—if few of them are as sound as they should be upon this question, such unsoundness is mainly attributable to the demoralizing influence of Southern public opinion, as expressed through the organs of the Whig party. If there yet exists a party at the North who are willing to adhere to the guarantees of the constitution and respect the rights and feelings of the South, that party is to be found in the ranks of the Northern Democracy, and it is to the determined and manly stand taken by the Southern Democracy that we owe the existence of that feeling at all.

Some of our Raleigh contemporaries, whose vanity, no doubt, prompts them to believe their influence so great, that they have only to address "A few words to Democrats" to bring them into the Taylor fold, should, perhaps, be made aware, that although their moving appeals in favor of Taylorism and the Proviso, have little or no influence in this State, they are received as gospel truth at the North, and quoted as samples of Southern Free Soil opinion. Perhaps their thirst for notoriety may render even such commendation as this acceptable, though, for our own humble self, we neither envy them their laurels nor are disposed to follow in their footsteps.

53-There is a rumor that Russia has determined to close the Black Sea to the commerce of the United States, and of all nations.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER ROAD.—We know that we have already made many appeals to the parties interested in the progress of this great work, urging them to the energetic prosecution of it to completion, still we wish to keep urging, lest our people should become forgetful or remiss in a matter of so much importance to Wilmington, and which promises to confer so many advantages upon her. Much interested as the people of this and of the line on its construction, we are sorry to learn that it is far less advanced than the other end, or indeed, than the central portion. In a short time a considerable extent of the road between the Pee Dee river and the South Carolina Railroad will be put in operation, and produce carried by it to Charleston, a large portion of which, were this end of the road completed, would find its way to Wilmington. This result has been accomplished by the South Carolina Stockholders working out their stock, and taking new contracts without claiming the legal delay upon the payment of stock. We are assured that the same course would be adopted by the people of Columbia, in this State, were they certain that they would be met by a corresponding movement on this end. Will not this be done? Can it not be done somehow or other? The road, if made, would bring to Wilmington a trade as rich, if not richer, than any she now receives.

We have no hesitation in saying that this road is of more importance to Wilmington and the people of this section, than any and all of the projects which have been started within the last two years. We desire the success and improvement of every portion of the State, but we think that this project calls for, and will repay, all the exertion that our people can now make.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The great Railroad Convention, called to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a Railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean, assembled at St. Louis on the 15th instant. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was chosen President, with a number of Vice Presidents.

About seventeen States were represented. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported propositions setting forth the importance of the road, and calling upon Congress to make provision for its immediate construction.

Upon the adoption of these resolutions, considerable difference of opinion existed in the convention; many delegates doubting the present expediency of the road; many more the constitutional power of Congress to construct it.

Mr. Benton was present and made a long speech. He read a letter from Col. Fremont, stating that the Convention ought not to designate any road across the Rocky Mountains, as he believed the pass between the head of the Arkansas and the Rio Del Norte to be the most practicable and nearest route to the Pacific.

After appointing a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, presenting to its consideration the objects designed by the Convention, the Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in April next.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—The position of affairs in Canada has, for years past, been growing more and more complicated, and the impression now seems general, even in England, if we may judge from the tone of the British press, that the severance of the Colonies from the mother country is a matter which cannot be prevented, however much it may be deferred, and its occurrence is regarded simply as a matter of time, equally certain, whether it happens in one year or in twenty. This feeling, and the desire for its accomplishment has received an immense accession of force from the recent outbreaks and disturbances in Montreal, and the present growing dissatisfaction which exists amongst all classes in the provinces. Several schemes have been proposed for the re-organization of the British Provinces in North America—such as a federal union of the Provinces; an independent existence; or annexation to the United States. This latter alternative, at first held out as a threat by some Tory malcontents, seems to have seized upon the public mind of Canada almost to the exclusion of all others. We have before us a remarkably able address to the Canadian people, setting forth the advantages to be derived from annexation, and calling upon them to take measures for its peaceful accomplishment, which, of course, would imply the consent of England. The tone of the address is remarkably calm and rational. Several of the ablest and most influential papers in Canada also espouse the same cause. The advantages set forth in the address, as inducements for the United States to accede to the arrangement are, the removal of a foreign power on our Northern frontier, which would enable us to dispense with the cost of frontier fortifications, revenue establishments, etc. We would also have the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, exclusive possession of the lakes, and a chance at the fisheries, for it is generally understood, that with Canada, will go Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other British American possessions.—These are the supposed advantages; of course the disadvantages are studiously kept out of view.

During our recent brief absence at the North, we happened to travel from Philadelphia to New York with a gentleman from Canada, who was on a tour through several of our States. He seemed to be of the opinion that if the question of annexation were submitted to the people of that colony now, perhaps not more than one third would be in favor of it. A year since, not one man in one hundred would have dreamed of such a thing. At the present rate of progression, in a year hence the annexation party will be in the majority. The impression seems to be, that England only wants to get rid of Canada in some way that will not wound her pride. As for the thing itself, it is now a lost to her, and it is a matter of question whether it could be of any benefit to the United States. It seems to us that public opinion at the North is pretty strongly directed to this point, and no doubt a numerous party will soon be organized in its favor. Perhaps we are anticipating, but the signs of the times evidently point to such an event.

SOMETHING OF A SPEECH.—Col. Benton recently made a speech at Fayette, Mo., which occupies twenty-five columns (?) of the Jefferson Inquirer, and is most bitter throughout.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—OUR EUROPEAN RELATIONS.—The position of Turkey, as an Asiatic and Mahometan power, surrounded by the nations of Christian Europe, has always been anomalous, and, since the decline of her power, dating from the 16th century, has only been maintained through the mutual jealousies of the different Christian powers. Gradually her territorial limits have been contracted in her frequent wars, especially in those with Russia, with which power she has been three times brought into collision during the present century, and we may add three times soundly beaten. The last time was in 1829, when a powerful Russian army penetrated the barriers of the Balkan Mountains, hitherto deemed impregnable, captured Adrianople and dictated ignominious terms of peace under the walls of Constantinople. Since that time the Russians have regarded Turkey as their prey, certain to fall into their possession, sooner or later, and have only been waiting for a favorable opportunity to pluck a fruit which they consider ripe to their hand. These ambitious views of Russia have not escaped the attention of Western Europe, already alarmed, and jealous of the rapid advance of the Muscovite power, nor could it be supposed that other nations would quietly submit to such an accession of power and territory on the part of Russia; as would enable her to place their own independence in jeopardy, or at any rate, give her such an overwhelming preponderance as must seriously disturb, if not totally overthrow, the present balance of power in Europe. Accordingly, we find that treaties have been entered into by the five great powers of Europe, guaranteeing the existence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, and otherwise providing for the stability of the present order of things in the East of Europe. Still, no intelligent observer can have failed to remark, that this question has for years past hung like a dark cloud on the horizon of European international politics, threatening at any moment to deluge the continent with war. It has now assumed an immediate and ominous importance since the late impetuous demand of Russia for the surrender of the Hungarian patriots who have sought refuge in the territories of the Turkish Empire, and the prompt and firm refusal of Turkey to comply with this demand. There can be no doubt but that the Sultan has assumed this attitude at the instigation and under the guarantee of the British and French Ambassadors, who will be sustained by their governments. Should a war ensue between Russia and Turkey on this account, it must inevitably resolve itself into a general European war, between Russia and Austria upon one side, and Turkey assisted by France and England, on the other, the result of which will be the solution of the Eastern question one way or the other, either by the triumph of the Northern powers, or by that of France, England and Turkey.

In this matter, we of the United States, are only concerned, in so far as it may affect our neutral relations with the various belligerent powers. In the present position of affairs between this country and the governments of France and England, it could not fail to have an effect in preventing the occurrence of anything like hostility arising from the pretensions of either of the powers, as they would both be loath to engage in any offensive operations in this quarter of the world, while threatened with a war nearer home. Thus, their necessities would be a guarantee for their moderation, while we, with prudence and a careful avoidance of any undue interference, might enjoy an immense proportion of the carrying trade of the world.

TO BE PUBLISHED.—Messrs. John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, announce a complete edition of the works of the late Bishop England, to be ready by the first day of November next. Bishop England's reputation as an eminent divine of the Catholic Church, an eloquent orator, a ripe scholar, and an able controversialist, has made his name known throughout the whole country, and the announcement of his complete works will be hailed with pleasure by the reading public, especially by those of his own denomination.

ELECTIONEERING OUT WEST.—They have quite a frank, open-hearted way of expressing their opinions out West that is perfectly refreshing. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, in referring the other day to the bursting of the "Peace Maker" at Washington, said: "I can only wish that Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Thomas H. Benton, and John Tyler had been astraddle of it at the time." That's what we would call rather plain talk in a public speech.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—At the late election in Florida, there were five Senatorial vacancies to fill. In those districts the federalists had four; the democrats one. The result of the election is a gain for the latter of three, just reversing the figures, and giving the democrats four and the fedos one. These changes give a democratic majority of one in the State Senate, instead of a federal majority of five, as was the case during the late session.

ELECTION OF JUDGES IN TEXAS.—It appears from the returns of the elections that a majority of nearly two-thirds of the voters in Texas voted in favor of the amendment of the judges to the people.

FOREIGN OWNERS OF AMERICAN STOCKS.—The following statement is given, from official sources, of the amount of federal stocks held abroad, nearly the whole of which is owned by foreigners. The amount of the 1842 loan abroad is \$710,313; 1843, \$466,300; 1846, \$512,700; 1847, \$310,340; 1848, \$481,750; and coupons, same date, \$8,000,000 a \$9,000,000. This last amount, estimated by \$7,500,000, is positively known to have gone. This makes a total of near \$21,000,000, or about one third of the entire federal debt, which is \$65,000,000.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.—The following government loans are sought to be obtained in Europe:

France	200,000,000 fr.
Austria	120,000,000 "
Piedmont	105,000,000 "
Tuscany	24,000,000 "

All these sums are to be raised in the course of a year.

VISIT POSTPONED.—Gen. Taylor has written letters to gentlemen in New York and Boston, announcing the postponement of his intended visit until next year.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—PROBABILITY OF A EUROPEAN WAR.—By the arrival of the British steamship Niagara, we have dates from Liverpool up to the 6th instant.—The only item of news which she brings of any interest, is the rumored rupture between Russia and Turkey, on account of the latter power having refused to accede to the demand of the Emperor of Russia for the surrender of Kossuth, Bem, and the other Hungarian patriots who have sought refuge within the Turkish dominions. It is said that the Turkish government has taken this step at the instigation of the French and English Ministers at Constantinople. Prince Radizval, the Russian special messenger, has returned to St. Petersburg, carrying with him the refusal of the Sultan to comply with his demand for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees. Diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey are suspended.

It is said that a joint note has been drawn up by England and France of a most energetic character, which it is supposed will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Austria and Russia. The greatest harmony exists between the French and English cabinets.—Should Russia persist in her demands, a European war is thought to be inevitable.

It is said that powerful French and English fleets will be ordered to the Mediterranean immediately.

Since the late Hungarian war, the politics of Austria are looked upon as subordinate to Russia. She has, in fact, ceased to be a first rate power. It is reported that Comor has surrendered. It now appears certain that Gorgey has been guilty of treachery to the cause of Hungary.

In Prussia everything remains without change. The potato rot has again made its appearance in Ireland.

The English harvest is said to be abundant. The manifesto of the Pope has been received with feelings of deep disappointment in all quarters. It is believed that the French government will insist upon the conditions of its intervention, viz: a secularization of the civil administration, a representative government, and general amnesty, together with freedom of the press.

The commercial news is rather unfavorable than otherwise, owing, perhaps, to the precarious state of European relations.

The suspension of intercourse between France and America, had created great sensation in Paris; but the rumor having gained ground that England had offered her mediation, the uneasiness had in a measure subsided.

M. Marast, or M. Thiers, is expected to be sent to Washington, in place of M. Poussin. A communication from the Lords of the Admiralty in England, states that hopes are entertained of the safety of Sir John Franklin. It is reported that his ship is surrounded by ice in Prince Regent's Inlet.

It was reported at Vienna, that Gen. Gorgey had been shot by Count Zichey, whose brother was executed by Gorgey's order at Cressel.

DEBT OF MEXICO.—The total debt of Mexico is estimated at \$183,800,000. She has a net revenue of \$5,549,000 to meet the interest, with an annual expenditure of \$14,000,000, leaving a deficit of more than \$8,000,000. This looks very much like bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AT SAN FRANCISCO.—It is said that there is now in the waters of San Francisco Bay, nearly six millions of dollars worth of property in shipping, unprotected and at the mercy of the winds and waves. According to an account given by Commodore Voorhes, U. S. N., in a letter written from San Francisco to his brother, a gale of wind or a fire would destroy the whole of them. These vessels have been abandoned by their crews immediately on coming into port.

THE POUSSIN AFFAIR IN EUROPE.—The N. Y. Express says: "Judging from the prices of American stocks in London, as announced by telegraph, the Poussin affair here made no sensation in Europe. If a war had been predicted, advanced stocks would have declined, not advanced. Probably not much was thought of the matter."

53-The jury in the case of Charlotte Kaig, tried for the murder of Louis Rod, at DeBaufre & Sovers hotel, in Philadelphia, an account of which we published a few weeks since, have brought in a verdict of manslaughter, but recommended her to the mercy of the court. She will, no doubt, receive the lightest penalty which the law allows, viz: imprisonment for one year and the costs.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.—We regret to learn that C. F. Hoffman is now confined in the Baltimore hospital, laboring under a malady which destroys so many of our most distinguished men of genius. The New York Globe says the clouds of the valley are yet fresh over the remains of poor Edgar A. Poe, and now his compeer in genius, poor Hoffman, is following him so closely, a miserable, unfortunate, pitiful, raving maniac. It is but a short time since his recovery from a former attack was hailed by his friends and the whole literary world.

53-The Bank of Fayetteville, we see is now issuing one and two dollar notes, as we believe it is allowed to do by its charter.—We notice the suggestion made by some of the journals of the opposite party, that the next legislature should extend a similar privilege to the other banks of the State. From this we must dissent in toto. The granting of this privilege to the Bank of Fayetteville we have always regarded as a matter of, at least, doubtful expediency. It seems to us, that all the banking capital of the State can find active employment without filling the channels of circulation with a shipplaster currency to the total exclusion of specie, as would be the case, were the Banks authorized to issue small bills, and we cannot but regard the example of the Fayetteville Bank charter as one to be avoided, rather than followed in this respect.

THE RIGHT TALK.—A letter to the Frontier (Jowa) Guardian, of September 22d, from the Salt Lake, speaking of slavery in the proposed new State of Deseret, says:—

"In regard to the Wilmot proviso, slavery, &c., we wish you to distinctly understand that our desire is to leave that subject to the operation of time, circumstances, and common law; that we wish not to meddle with this subject, but leave these to their natural course."

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—RECIPROCITY WITH ENGLAND.—We publish below a correspondence between certain merchants of the city of New York and the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Navigation Laws, and also the circular of the Treasury Department, from which it will be seen that on and after the 1st of January next, there will be reciprocity with England in regard to the carrying trade of the two countries. After that day, British vessels will have the same advantages as Americans, and vice versa. No doubt the subject will occupy the attention of Congress during the next session:—

From the Washington Republic, Oct. 15. As the following letters relate to a subject which excites much interest, we avail ourselves of the opportunity of publishing them for general information:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1849. SIR:—We must ask the favor of your reply to this letter, at your earliest convenience, to govern us in acting on orders we have to charter American vessels to proceed to the English possessions in the East Indies and other large ports for London, under the new navigation acts of Great Britain. These orders are received by us from houses in England, and we have already chartered the ship Amherst, of this port, to local at Calcutta for London.

By the act of Parliament, we believe it is required that the President will grant the same privilege to ships under the British flag that England grants to us. Will a British ship be allowed to enter here with a cargo of foreign produce (not of Great Britain) after the 1st of January next, on the same conditions as ships under the flag of the United States? We trust you will pardon our thus trespassing upon your time, and remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,  
BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.  
To Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1849. Gentlemen: In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 2d instant, I have to state that in consequence of the recent alteration in the British navigation laws, British vessels from British or other foreign ports, will (under our existing laws) be allowed, after the 1st of January next, to enter in our ports with cargoes of the produce of any part of the world. I have further to state, that such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted on the same terms, as to duties and imposts, as vessels of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. M. MEREDITH,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
To Messrs. Barclay & Livingston, N. Y.

Circular instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1849. In consequence of questions submitted by merchants and others asking, in consideration of the recent alterations of the British Navigation Laws, on what footing the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain will be placed on and after the first of January next—the day on which the recent act of the British Parliament goes into operation—the Department deems it expedient, at this time, to issue the following general instructions for the information of the officers of the customs, and others interested:

First. In consequence of the alterations of the British navigation laws above referred to British vessels, from British or other foreign ports, will, (under existing laws) after the first of January next, be allowed to enter in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production, of any part of the world.

Second. Such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted, from and after the date before mentioned, on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

W. M. MEREDITH,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOT QUITE SO FOND OF THEM AFTER ALL.—A colored settlement in Canada, at Raleigh, which was projected by the "Elgin Association," has excited an indignation meeting of the whites at Chatham. The address adopted denounces the introduction of colored people from the United States into Canada. The town of Chatham is easiest of access from our Western States.

Canada is the "promised land" of runaway negroes from the United States, but from this it would seem, that although they whine about slavery, they are not so very fond of the negroes when they get them.

BURNING OF BENT'S FORT.—The St. Louis Republican has a letter from Independence, dated the 27th September, which says:—"To-day Messrs. Paladay and Riley, who accompanied one of the Government trains under charge of Capt. Keits, far as Little Arkansas, arrived by way of Bent's Fort. On the 16th August he was sent over in the direction of Kit Carson's settlement, on the Missouri. In returning he fell in company with the train of Capt. Keits.

While they were encamped at the Hole in the Rock, they heard a distant loud report resembling that of cannon. They journeyed on, crossed the Arkansas river on the 23d of August, and came up to the site of the Fort, and saw that the rubbish of the buildings was all that was left. It had been burnt down by the Indians, and was still smoking and burning on the 24th when they left it. They now were able to account for the report, as the magazine belonging to Bent had been fired.

"The guns and traps were consumed, and it is supposed all the goods, books, &c. of Bent's concern has shared the same fate. The pack-saddles and riding apparatus were not destroyed, as they were stowed in the bastions. What had become of Mr. Bent, far as connected with the concern, they could not tell; there was no trace of them or their whereabouts. As our informant came down the Arkansas they saw the trail of the cattle from the Fort. On the 17th of the month Mr. Bent relieved Mr. Fisher, and the latter went over towards Toas."

One more speech.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian furnishes the following, which is nearly as rich as the Baltimore speech, reported in the Argus:

"The General is rather peculiar in his style of oratory. During his recent tour, he arrived in a town in western Pennsylvania, where he was welcomed by the public functionaries in an address from their leader. The General replied: 'Fellow-citizens, I am very much obliged to you for your reception, and for what your spokesman has said of me. (Here the General violently twisted his watch key.) I have come among you, into your noble State, plain citizen, to look for myself. Having been, for the greater part of my life, in the service of my country, I haven't seen much of your noble State before, and I like it very much, because you were my friends and have an excellent Governor. (Here he looked hard at Gov. Johnston, standing beside him.) He has shown me such a friendly and noble State that I was astonished. I have witnessed your mineral and other agricultural productions—hem—(aside, Johnston!) what did you pinch me for?—don't—oh—hem—other productions, which do you credit; and you ought all to be protected, in my opinion—hem—(aside, Johnston!) you must get me out of this fix—hem—protected. I say again it is a noble State; and you'll excuse me, as my friend the Governor will follow. I am very much obliged to you. Here the General sat down, amidst thundering applause, saying, 'now, go it Johnston.'"

With the fall of Tewaltipau, and the destruction of this prominent guerilla depot, together with the entire disorganization of Jarrauta's band, ended the field operations of the active service of Gen. Lane. We might the army style him the Marion of Mexico! At the close of the war he returned home, and entered again upon the duties belonging to his farm.

Again his country calls him to a most important post—he shrinks not, and as Governor of Oregon, he immediately repairs to Astoria, ready to shield, with his brave heart from a brutal knife of the savage, the homes of the American emigrant.

Time passed, and Lane is no longer Governor. The names of different towns are spelled according to their pronunciation.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE, OF INDIANA. To the Editors of the Pennsylvanian:—Allow me to submit a few facts, connected with the career of Gen. Joseph Lane, late Governor of Oregon. The General character, during the recent struggle with Mexico; and being at this time prominent before the country as a distinguished victim to the national guillotine, I think it right and proper to submit the following for your perusal, and, if you appear, to the attention of your readers, through the columns of the Pennsylvanian:—

General Lane was born in North Carolina. During his childhood, his parents emigrated to Kentucky, and on the frontiers of this State he passed his youth. His parents were poor, and the early education of his son was limited; but naturally of strong mind and good memory, he never was at a loss to apply this little stock of knowledge to the right course. Too poor to study a profession, he passed the greater part of his early manhood in the hardy and laborious character of wood chopper and boatman. At length, in preparing his education on the banks of the Ohio, for the use of the steamboats navigating that beautiful stream, and again he is seen with his shoulder to the pole, or the cordel lashed across his muscular breast, driving the keel-boat up the rugged current of the Father of Waters. For his industry and perseverance, and above all, his honesty, he soon became well known to the navigators of the western waters. His word was always the best for steam; and as the rough boatman expresses it, "honest Joe Lane never failed to give them an honest ood of wood." This kind of life soon made him well acquainted with the many shoals and surfers so dangerous to navigation, and he was not long before honest Joe Lane became one of the best and most experienced pilots afloat. By this pushing industry, and strict attention to business, he realized sufficient to purchase a fine farm near Evansville, Indiana. During the agricultural season, he devoted his entire attention to his farm, and the remainder of the year was passed building flat-boats, and floating his produce to the New Orleans market.

At last a new field was open for the trial of the honest boatman's ambition. Always a warm Democrat, and never losing an opportunity to inform himself on the principles that govern the conduct of a free government, he called, like some other General we might mention, stupidly ignorant of the great questions that divide the political parties of our nation. Honest Joe was elected to the Senate of his adopted State. Many years passed, and still the voice of the poor boatman and hardy wood-chopper was heard in the halls of legislation. No longer was he a mere staid farmer of the Ohio, directing his bark with strong and skillful arm, amid the wild waters of the Mississippi, but there, in the councils of his State, he stands, front to front, with experienced politicians of the day, exercising the greatest influence and commanding the most profound respect.

War was declared against Mexico; and the first call for volunteers from the State of Indiana, found honest Joe Lane enlisted as a private; but in this humble capacity he was never destined to serve. The gallant spirits with whom he was connected, knew their man—Many had braved with him the difficulties and dangers incident to a boatman's life, and they knew him to be brave, cool, calculating, and energetic. He was elected Colonel of the regiment. To command these gallant men seemed to be the height of his ambition; but a higher and more responsible post was destined for him. Indiana was entitled to a Brigadier; and before her volunteers had reached the scene of action, the vacancy was filled, and Indiana had her General. The honest wood-chopper, without any personal solicitation or knowledge of any interference on the part of his friends, received from the lamented Polk, the commission of Brigadier General in the United States Army.

Previous to the taking of Monterey, Gen. Lane was encamped on the Rio Grande, opposite Barrilla—occupying the sloughs and sand hills of Belknap. This position was very unhealthy, and the career of many gallant spirits was cut short by death and disease. Gen. Lane visited Gen. Taylor at Matamoros, and earnestly requested that his command might be removed about twelve miles above, to the high and healthy grounds, near the mouth of the Palo Alto. "No, sir," was the answer, "the ground you occupy was selected, and it must be occupied." Not because it